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PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS
OF
THE KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR 1858.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held in the Assembly Rooms, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, January 13th (by adjournment from the 6th), 1858,

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF LEIGHLIN in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

John Martin, Esq., 26, Rue Lacepède, Paris: proposed by J. E. Pigot, Esq.

John H. Halliday, Esq., M.D., 92, Donegal-street, Belfast: proposed by the Rev. George Vance.

Andrè Allen Murray Ker, Esq., J. P., Newbliss House, Newbliss: proposed by the Rev. G. H. Reade.

Barry Delany, Esq., M.D., Resident Physician, Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum; and G. Irwin, Esq., Bandon: proposed by the Rev. J. Graves.

William Kennedy, Esq., District Inspector of National Schools, Rathkeale; and John C. Lane, Esq., District Inspector of National Schools, Thurles: proposed by Timothy Sheahan, Esq.

James Browne, Esq., Battery Cottage, Athlone: proposed by William Gray, Esq.

The Honorary Secretary then read the following Annual Report for 1857 :—

The close of our Ninth Session enables your Committee to congratulate the Members of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæolo-

gical Society on its progress during the year 1857. When an Association arrives at the age to which this Society can now lay claim—nearly a third part of the average life of man—it must be, that death and other causes should tend to thin its ranks, and, were not the principle of vitality strong within it, the loss might be expected to be greater than the gain. This last, however, is not the condition of this Society. Your Committee have to report the election of *ninety-eight* new Members during the past year, giving an excess of gain over deaths and defections. This large accession is due to the exertions of individual Members; and, although it may be invidious to single out one name where many deserve praise, your Committee cannot refrain from introducing that of the Rev. George H. Reade, to whose zeal the Society owes the adhesion of *thirty* new supporters. This gentleman's example is worthy of general imitation.

Your Committee regret that they have again to report the failure of their efforts to effect repairs at the Abbey of Dunbrody.¹

The concluding Number of the First Volume of the New Series of the "Society's Journal," with index and prefatory matter, will, in a few days,

¹ The Report for 1856, having been copied into the "Wexford Independent" newspaper, drew forth a communication from Mr. Knox, agent to Lord Templemore, the noble proprietor of the Abbey, which is embodied in the following letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Editor, published in the issue of March 29, 1857:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEXFORD
INDEPENDENT.

"SIR,—The following letter appeared in your paper of the 7th of last February:—

" '*Glandine, Arthurstown,*
February 4, 1857.

" 'DEAR SIR,—I have read in your paper of the 28th an account of a meeting of the Archæological Society, at which it was represented that Lord Templemore was not inclined to preserve the Abbey of Dunbrody—I beg leave to say it is the reverse of fact.

" 'His Lordship some months since gave me instructions to expend a sufficient sum to keep the building from further ruin. I wrote at once to the Secretary, offering, if the Society make the necessary repairs, I would pay for them; that, if pointed out by him, or any other Member, I would have them done. I am still prepared to do so.

" 'May I hope you will give the contradiction the same publicity as you did the false Report; and oblige

" 'Truly yours,

" 'M. W. KNOX.'

"I have purposely deferred replying to Mr. Knox's communication, until the annual

accounts of the Society for the year 1856 should be laid before the public. These accounts you have kindly consented to insert elsewhere in your paper. A perusal of them will indicate the mode in which the Society effected the preservation of the remains of Jerpoint Abbey, namely, by a *special subscription*, the general funds of the Society not being at all adequate to bear so large an outlay. Keeping this in mind, and also that Dunbrody Abbey is very differently circumstanced from Jerpoint, the former belonging to an opulent peer of the realm, the latter being situated on a property at present under a Receiver of the Court of Chancery, I ask your Wexford readers' attention to the following *statement of facts*:—

"In the summer of 1854 I was informed by Lord Templemore's agent, Mr. Knox, that his Lordship wished not only to rescue the Abbey of Dunbrody from further dilapidation, but also to restore the magnificent southern range of arches which had fallen during the storm of Christmas Eve, 1852. He told me that if I brought competent persons to survey the ruins, and, under my direction, give estimates for its repair, and the restorations of the fallen portions, he was authorized by Lord Templemore to effect both these objects.

"In the course of the autumn, accordingly, I met Mr. Knox at the Abbey, bringing with me the persons who had been employed under my own eye on Jerpoint Abbey. Subsequently, estimates, embodying specifications for the full reparation of the old work, as well as the restoration of the fallen por-

be issued to all Members not in arrear for the year 1857. Several fresh contributors of papers on various subjects have added to the interest of this volume, whilst old and valued friends, amongst whom may be mentioned with pride our honoured associate and fellow Kilkenny-man, John O'Donovan, Esq., LL.D., have not forsaken its pages. The volume might have been more profusely illustrated were larger funds at the disposal of the Committee, many drawings having been furnished for that purpose, which still remain unpublished in the Society's portfolios.

According to the practice commenced at the conclusion of last year, the names of all Members who are two years and upwards in arrear have been removed from the books of the Society, but shall be restored on the payment of the sums due by them.

The only subject of which your Committee have to speak with regret is the dilatoriness which many Members show in paying up their subscriptions. If they recollected that the small annual sum of 6s. is due in advance on January 1st—that the printing of the "Society's Journal" commences

tions, were sent to Mr. Knox, and yet remain in his custody.

"I was subsequently informed by Mr. Knox, that he considered these estimates too high, and that he would advertise for other tenders.

"So matters rested until July, 1856, when I was informed by Mr. Knox, personally, that Lord Templemore was anxious to obtain possession of an ancient seal which had been found in the Abbey, and was then in the possession of Mr. Alcock, of Wilton, near Enniscorthy. Mr. Knox said that if I succeeded in inducing Mr. Alcock to give this seal to Lord Templemore, he was authorized to hand me, as Secretary of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, 'a cheque for £100,' to be laid out under my inspection on the repairs of Dunbrody Abbey. I consented, with some reluctance, to make the proposal (a very extraordinary one, it must be allowed) to Mr. Alcock, and received a reply which did honour to that gentleman's public spirit. He informed me that although he valued the antique in question, not only in consequence of its intrinsic interest, but also from the fact that it had descended to him from his father, yet, in order to insure the preservation of the venerable remains of Dunbrody, he was ready to hand it over to Lord Templemore on the terms proposed.

"The seal was placed in my hands by Mr. Alcock in September last, and Mr. Knox was informed that I was ready to give it to him on the fulfilment of his promise. September, October, and November, passed away, and nothing was done for the pre-

servation of the Abbey against the winter storms. At length, late in December, I wrote again to Mr. Knox. In reply I received the following note:—

"*Glandine, January 8, 1857.*

"DEAR SIR,—I had a letter from Lord Templemore. He desires me to pay the money *when the Society lay it out, and that they will undertake to keep up the repairs made.*

"Truly yours,

"M. W. KNOX.

"*Rev. James Graves, &c.*"

"I was certainly not a little surprised at the tenor of Mr. Knox's communication. My reply was as follows:—

[COPY.]

"*January 9, 1857.*

"DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th, and, in reply, am sorry to say that the Kilkenny Archæological Society has not funds at command to *advance* for the purpose of saving from ruin a building which belongs to Lord Templemore; neither could the Society undertake to keep up the repairs made—a duty which devolves on the noble proprietor himself; and which now, as on a former occasion, might be accounted an intrusion on his right.

"I assure you I am not at all anxious to be the recipient of Lord Templemore's money, or to become his agent for the laying of it out on his own property; but he will always find me ready to take any reasonable trouble in my power to preserve from utter ruin so interesting an example of the taste and skill

with the same month, *and must be paid for*, surely they would not be the means not only of inflicting great labour on the Honorary Secretaries by compelling them to issue repeated calls, but also of entailing considerable loss on the Society in the matters of stationery, postage, and above all of *discount* for deferred payment to our printer. Many Members, no doubt, forget the trifling obligation to which they have made themselves liable, and several have in consequence expressed a wish to compound for life-membership: your Committee, therefore, recommend that a resolution should be passed at this Meeting, authorizing your Acting Treasurer to receive from any Member wishing to pay the same, a sum of £5 in lieu of all future annual subscriptions,—thus actually constituting all who comply with this condition Life Members of the Society.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Browne, seconded by Dr. Delany, the Report was adopted, and ordered to be printed.

of past ages as that afforded by the remains of the noble Abbey of Dunbrody; and, if he undertakes the efficient repair of the building, I shall, on my expenses being paid, be happy to inspect the works as often as necessary during their progress; and, when they are completed to my satisfaction, I will hand over to you, for Lord Templemore, the ancient seal intrusted to me for that purpose by Mr. Alcock, and which you have informed me his Lordship is so anxious to obtain.

“ I shall retain the seal in my possession until the 1st of June next; when, if I do not hear from you that the works have been commenced, I will return it to Mr. Alcock, with my reasons for so doing.

“ Believe me to be yours very truly,
“ J. GRAVES.”

“ With the above statement and letter before them, I am quite content to allow the Wexford public to judge whether the ‘Report’ of the Society was ‘false’ when it stated that the efforts made for the repairs of Dunbrody Abbey had, as yet, been unproductive of the desired result.

“ I remain, &c.,

“ JAMES GRAVES,

“ *Hon. Sec. of the Kilkenny & South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society.*

“ *Kilkenny, March 21, 1857.*

“ P.S.—The detailed specifications, drawn up under my direction, pointing out how the work of reparation should be effected, have been long since placed in Mr. Knox’s hands; so that there is no reason why he should not at once carry out Lord Templemore’s ‘instructions,’ and ‘expend a sufficient sum to keep the building from further ruin.’”

This letter elicited the following communication from Mr. Knox:—

“ THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT.

“ SIR,—The account of the Meeting of the Archaeological Society which appeared in your paper on the 25th escaped my notice until called to it by a third party.

“ I think I can show it was not my fault that the repairs were not long since made, but that of the worthy Secretary himself.

“ In the first place, the party’s estimate whom he brought down to inspect the work was so excessive, that I told him I would advertise for tenders; on hearing which a split came in the camp, and one of the three worthies he brought offered to do the work for £50 less. I then declined having anything to do with them at all.

“ After some time I again wrote to Mr. Graves, saying I was ready to commence the work, if he sent a person to inspect it. I was not a little surprised to find that he offered to do so, but certainly much more to hear that such a philanthropist as he seems to be in the cause should require his *expenses paid*.

“ With regard to the seal which he speaks of, he has forgotten (or wishes to forget) that he told me it was not the real seal of the Abbey, but a counterfeit, which the monks had for forging Pope’s Bulls.

“ And now, Mr. Editor, I again assert that the statement made in your paper of the 25th, as well as the eloquent speech, no doubt, made to the Society, tending to show that I am not willing to make the repairs, *are contrary to facts*; and I repeat, that if the Society send a man to inspect the work, I am ready to commence it at once.

“ I shall not trouble you again on this

On the motion of Mr. James G. Robertson, the officers for the Society of the past year were re-elected, with the following—

COMMITTEE :

JAMES S. BLAKE, Esq., J. P., Barrister-at-Law.
 REV. JOHN BROWNE, LL. D.
 SAMSON CARTER, Esq., C. E., M. R. I. A.
 BARRY DELANY, Esq., M. D.
 VERY REV. JOHN EGAN, P. P.
 REV. LUKE FOWLER, A. M.
 JOHN JAMES, Esq., L. R. C. S. I.
 THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF LEIGHLIN.
 THE REV. PHILIP MOORE, R. C. C.
 MATTHEW O'DONNELL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
 THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WATERFORD.
 JOHN WINDELE, Esq.

It was then resolved that Dr. Delany, and J. G. Robertson, Esq., be requested to act as Auditors for the year 1858.

It was also resolved that the Acting Treasurer be authorized to receive £5 as composition for Life Membership of the Society.

The estimate of Mr. Gill, University Press Office, Trinity College, Dublin, for the printing of the "Society's Journal" for the ensuing year, was accepted.

The Rev. James Graves stated that he had received a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Dublin Architectural and Archæological Institute, proposing that friendly intercourse should be established between the Societies.

The proposal received the approbation of the Meeting.

subject, as I can well afford any remarks coming from the Rev. James Graves.

"I am, &c. &c.,

" M. W. KNOX.

" *Glandine, March 31, 1857.*"

The Hon. Secretary's reply was as follows :—

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT.

" SIR,—Mr. Knox not having controverted any of the facts placed before the public in my letter of the 21st of March, I do not intend to notice the personalities to which, for lack of better arguments, he has resorted in his reply.

" Mr. Knox, however, writes :—' After some time I again wrote to Mr. Graves, saying, I was ready to commence the work, if he sent a person to inspect it.' What will your readers think when they learn that *I never received* any such letter? Mr. Knox can, I suppose, 'well afford' to be told this

by the Rev. James Graves. At all events, he must put up with it.

" As my object, in anything I have written, is solely to effect the reparation of Dunbrody Abbey, and as the merits of the case are now before the public, I take leave of the subject, expressing a parting hope that Mr. Knox will at once commence the repairs of the building, and again stating my readiness to inspect the work, on my travelling expenses being paid.

" I am, &c.,

" JAMES GRAVES.

" *Kilkenny, April 4, 1857.*"

As it was quite impossible that any further communication could be held with the *gentleman* who represents Lord Templemore on his Wexford estates, the Committee have relinquished, for the present, all hope of seeing the venerable Abbey of Dunbrody rescued from impending ruin.

The following presentations were received, and thanks ordered to be given to the donors:—

By the Smithsonian Institution: "Archæology of the United States," by Samuel F. Haven; "Observations on Mexican History and Archæology, with a special notice of Zapotec Remains," by Brantz Mayer; "Publications of Learned Societies, and Periodicals in the Library of the Smithsonian Institution," part 2; the "Annual Reports of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution" for 1855 and 1856; and "A List of the Foreign Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution."

By the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: "The History of Wisconsin," by William R. Smith, Vols. I. and III.; "Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin," Vols. I. and II.; "Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin, its Growth, Progress, Condition, &c." by Lyman C. Draper; "Annual Report of the Geological Society of the State of Wisconsin," by James G. Percival; and a number of pamphlets.

By the Geological Society of Dublin: its "Journal," Vol. III. part 5.

By the Cambrian Archæological Association: "Archæologia Cambrensis," third series, No. 13; and "The Report of the Monmouth Meeting."

By the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland: "The Registry of the Fellows, Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates," &c.

By the Publisher: "The Gentleman's Magazine" for December, 1857, and January, 1858.

By the Publisher: "The Builder," Nos. 772-779, inclusive.

By the Publisher: "The Architect, Engineer, and Builder," No. 1.

By Mr. Daniel O'Byrne, Timahoe: a glass bead of large size and very rare type. The material was sea-green glass, moulded to represent interlaced cords, the strands of the cords being represented by threads of white glass, whilst round the upper and lower rims were small knobs of opaque yellow glass, of which but one or two remained. The form of the bead would be best understood from the accompanying plate, where it is represented full size. The top and bottom of the bead exhibited indications of friction, showing that it had been worn strung with others of the same material. It was found on the lands of Ballintlea, about a quarter of a mile from the Rath of Ballinaclough, and one mile from Timahoe, in the Queen's County, where anciently had flourished an extensive oak forest.

By the same: a half-crown and shilling of the gun-money of James II.; also a small weight.



ANCIENT GLASS BEAD.

FOUND AT BALLINTLEA, NEAR TIMABOE, IN THE QUEN'S COUNTY.

By Mr. J. L. Boothe : a shilling of the English mint of Queen Elizabeth.

By Mr. J. Dunne, Garryricken : a large ancient plaited button, some coins of James II., and some beans, found in removing the hatch from an old house in Poulecapple, belonging to a man named Hoyne, said to be the oldest thatched house in the district. The original covering was of bean-straw, showing that it was put up at a time when beans were used as food by the peasantry.

The Rev. James Graves stated that, by desire of the Marchioness of Ormonde, he had the pleasure of exhibiting to the Meeting a manuscript of the highest interest, not only intrinsically, but in consequence of the very skilful manner in which it had been restored. In arranging the Ormonde muniments some years since, he had found frequent reference to "The Red Book" as a manuscript of the highest antiquity and authority, but was unable to find the document itself in the Evidence Chamber. Having mentioned this circumstance to the late Marquis of Ormonde, his Lordship caused a strict search to be made for the book, which only resulted in the surmise that it must have been destroyed in the fire which took place in the Castle office in 1839. He (Mr. Graves) then obtained permission from the Marquis to examine a heap of the half-burned papers which had been saved from the fire; and amongst them he found the remains of the missing "Red Book," retaining one of its original oaken covers, but with its vellum leaves reduced apparently to the condition of a blackened cinder, so that any attempt to separate the charred folios then appeared hopeless. However, in the course of last summer, Lady Ormonde, with that anxious care which she has shown on all occasions to preserve the invaluable ancient muniments of the Ormonde family, submitted the burned mass to Sir Frederick Madden, Director of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, under whose superintendence it had now been restored in a most wonderful manner by Mr. C. Tuckett, bookbinder to the British Museum. Each leaf having been separated and smoothed, was carefully inlaid in drawing-paper, and the whole bound in Russia leather, forming a most interesting and valuable volume. The following entry appears on the last leaf, in the handwriting of Theobald Butler, Viscount Tullochphelim :—

"There are containyd in this booke liiij whole leaues, wheareof twoe haue nothing wryten vpon them: wth two hafe leaves fixed vnto them. Wytnes my hand the June, 1612.—T: BU[TLER]."

It was, Mr. Graves said, satisfactory to know that, although in several of its folios much injured, the book still contains the exact number of leaves mentioned by Lord Tullochphelim. The manuscript was chiefly of the fourteenth century, with a few entries, at

the end, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The general contents would be best understood by the following letter, addressed by Sir F. Madden to Lady Ormonde :—

“Sir Frederick Madden presents his compliments to Lady Ormonde, and begs to inform her that the manuscript volume intrusted to his charge has been completed, and will be left at her Ladyship’s residence with this note. On looking into the MS., Sir F. Madden found it to be more valuable than he had supposed, since it not only contains the surveys and rentals of a large amount of property in various counties, but also a considerable number of charters, which extend from the reign of Henry the Second to that of Edward the Second.

“Among them is a charter of King John when Earl of Morton, dated 5th Richard I., several charters of Theobald Walter, the first *Pincerna* or Butler of Ireland, and many others of distinguished persons, which are (although in parts not quite perfect) of much value and interest to the topographer and genealogist.

“The binder has executed his task remarkably well; and Sir F. Madden trusts that this volume, now restored by Lady Ormonde’s wish and directions, may be long preserved in Kilkenny Castle as a remarkable instance of a monument of family history rescued from oblivion and almost destruction.

“*British Museum, 22nd December, 1857.*”

The volume was examined with much interest by the Members present at the Meeting; and the feeling was unanimously expressed, that the noble Marchioness deserved the thanks of every lover of ancient lore for the good service rendered to historical literature by the restoration of this valuable manuscript.

Mr. J. G. Robertson exhibited six different varieties of flint arrow-heads, embracing four types of this ancient weapon, as described by Dr. Wilde in his recently published “Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.” The specimens exhibited were collected in the north of Ireland by Alexander Johns, Esq., of Carrickfergus.

Mr. Robertson also exhibited another stone weapon of a rare type, which was found in the rath at Dunbell, near Kilkenny: it was formed of a very hard sandstone, neatly wrought into the figure of an acutely pointed oval, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick. There was a groove on each side. These implements were considered by Dr. Wilde to be sling-stones. See his “Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy,” pp. 75, 76.

In laying a specimen of the “Kilkenny Hapeny” token of Thomas Adams before the Meeting, Mr. Robertson remarked that this token was very rare, as he believed that this was the only specimen in the possession of local collectors, a class which has increased very much since the Kilkenny Archæological Society was

established. The token exhibited by Mr. Robertson was turned up a short time since in a ploughed field at Rose Hill, near Kilkenny.

Dr. Keatinge, Callan, sent an impression from an ancient signet-ring of jet, found by a poor woman in the wood of Ballaghtobin, county of Kilkenny. It bore an extremely rude carving of the Crucifixion and the two Marys, with the legend—IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. The form of the letters showed the date to be about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Dr. Keatinge also forwarded the following communication to the Secretary :—

“On yesterday I was attending my Dispensary duties as usual, and got what is called ‘a scarlet runner’ (a red visiting ticket) to attend a poor man at Breanor, on the eastern side of Slievenamann. As the house in which he lay was in rather a rough district, I walked from my Dispensary to my destination, having previously directed the young man who came to call me to wait for me at a certain point of the road, as being a spot from which the house of my patient might be the more easily and directly reached. On traversing the fields with my guide, whom I found intelligent, chance brought us to a rath. As is my wont, I began to ask all manner of questions about it. From him I gleaned that it is called the ‘Hill of Tents,’ and that it had an entrance, which he offered to point out to me. I availed myself of his civility, and entered the rath by what I think is its proper entrance, and was led by him to what he deemed to be such. On examining the stones, which were cast about, I found it to be what appeared to me a sewer leading from the fort; and on asking him why it was in ruins, he informed me that some couple of years ago a fox, hotly pressed by the Tipperary hounds, had earthed in it, and was dug out, which accounts for its present state. The young man also pointed out, within a few yards, the site of another fort (but which is now levelled), and at the same time mentioned a fact of recent occurrence, of which he himself was cognizant, viz., that the field near the first rath, like all other fields of the neighbourhood, had until that period several detached masses of granite cropping out of and lying on the surface. These, as an improving farmer, he was anxious to remove, and set to the work ‘with a will.’ He laboured hard for a long time in removing these masses of stone, and at last came to one lying a few yards outside the rath: the soil covered the base of this one, as of others. However, on moving it, he and his workmen discovered that it was lying on a flag, which lay over four other flags, set perpendicularly in the ground. On removing the upper flag, they found a large heap of ashes in the inclosed space; but no remains of bones, or, indeed, of anything else, though they carefully examined in and about it. The young farmer, at this stage of our proceedings, saw how fully interested I was in the matter, and regretted he did not let me know at the time of the occurrence; but, to make amends, offered to show me another rath at Breanor, which he said I would find better worth examining. This second rath lies, say, a quarter of a mile from the former. Although the day on the mountain was cold, foggy, misty, and wet, still I went with him

to the spot, and, I must say, felt rewarded. On the eastern side of this second rath is a passage or way within the rath, and on the inner side of this passage I found more than one half of a little building, of the rudest stones, but still showing great tact and ingenuity in the erection of a bell or beehive-shaped entrance to the rath. At the bottom, a passage, choked somewhat with debris, leads into the fort, and some of the people in the immediate neighbourhood have gone in a short way, but cannot say anything positive about it, their fears or their superstitions having prevented their further exploration. In the immediate vicinity of the rath lives a poor blacksmith, an old friend of mine. I repaired to him for information, as being one of the oldest of the inhabitants. He says a man of the name of Mulcahy, formerly living near the spot, entered with lights, and on going in a few yards through the sewer-like passage, he found it to enlarge so as to be able to stand erect. This man said that he found rooms of some extent and several small ones on the sides of the passage, but that he did not go as far as he might into the interior, and what struck him particularly were the little side rooms. It is not said that he either found or saw anything particular otherwise. Whilst turning over in my mind, and revolving what I would do, the old smith mentioned to me that if I wished to see a still greater sight in the way of raths, that he would in a few minutes bring me to one much more easily entered, and ‘with finer rooms in it:’ this last rath being situate at Heathview, near Glenbower. The shades of evening were falling, and I could not avail myself of his offer then, but I will in a few days pay it a visit. One peculiarity, to which I wish to draw your attention, is the fact that the smith and his neighbours say that the entrance to the Heathview fort is not in the fort itself, but situate some yards off, near a dyke, and has stairs descending into it. Perhaps all these details are scarcely worth recital, but it does strike me a reconnaissance of these places by those used to such researches might prove not only curious, but perhaps instructive.”

The Rev. John O’Hanlon sent a continuation of his Papers on the Topographical Collections of the Ordnance Survey, as follows :—

“The following is a list of materials for the County and Parish Histories of Dublin, as found in the Catalogue of the Topographical Collection, Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park:—I. Names from Down Survey (see Leinster, vol. i.). II. Letters, one volume. III. Extracts, one volume; index of places to Irish part, not arranged. IV. Memorandums, one volume. V. Name-books, 95. VI. Barony and Parish Name-book. VII. County Index to Names on the Maps, one volume. VIII. List of Streets from Pettigrew and Oulton’s Directory, 1845. IX. Repertorium Viride, in Common-place Book ‘S.’

“I. The Down Survey, Leinster, vol. i., already referred to, contains the names of the Baronies, Parishes, Townlands, and local objects in the county of Dublin (on the plan previously described), pp. 73 to 141, for the most part written on; some few pages are, however, blank; while pages 73, 74 contain the General Index of Barony and Parish Names in the

County of Dublin. II. The volume of County Dublin Letters is a quarto of 99 pages, closely written, and it contains 22 letters. One of these was written by T. Butler Williamis, an artist, who addresses it, with a sketch, to George Petrie, Esq. It is dated 112, Lower Gardiner-street, June 10, 1837. Three of these letters were written by George Petrie; one is without date, and imperfect; the other two are dated respectively April 19 and 23, 1837. Three of these letters are written by John O'Donovan, and dated respectively the 31st of March, and 19th and 20th of April, 1837. The remaining fifteen letters are written by Eugene Curry, and dated respectively May 23, 27, 31; June 29; July 15, 26; August 2, 8, 13, 17, 23; September 1, 4, 8, and 13. All of Mr. Curry's letters are dated from 21, Great Charles-street, Dublin, with the exception of the letter dated the 13th of August, which is headed 19, Clarendon-street, Dublin. Besides these letters, there are three pages of queries, which are answered by Messrs. O'Donovan and Curry. There are three pages of an index, preceding these letters, in Mr. O'Lalor's handwriting. There are sixteen pencil and ink sketches of ground-plans, antiquities, &c., for the most part drawn by Eugene Curry, besides three maps of the county of Dublin. Two of the latter are on tracing-paper, and one of them, bearing date 1610 (I presume from Speed), is so much pressed together by recent binding that I could not open it without injury; the other is drawn from the Petty Down Survey Maps. The third is on thick drawing-paper, and traced on squares by J. H. Clark, for the Ordnance Survey purposes. III. The Extracts are contained in one quarto volume of numbered 135 pages. There is an index of two pages preceding. The extracts are from 'Annals of the Four Masters' (English); from 'Irish Calendar' (English and Irish character); from 'Ogygia'; from 'Archdall's Monasticon'; from Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum'; and 'Trias Thaumaturga' (all in English); from 'Poem on Hugh O'Byrne,' MS. L. T. C., H. 1, 14 (the latter in the Irish character, and transcribed by Mr. Anthony Curry).¹ The Index of Places to the Irish part, or rather names, contained in the extracts, consists of only six pages of foolscap paper, containing, on an average, only from twelve to thirteen names on each page—in all, considerably under an hundred names.² This paucity of number, in the present instance, is to be attributed to the few Irish Documentary Records referring to the county and city of Dublin, which became thoroughly Anglicised at an early period; the consequence of which was the application of English names to most of the places therein, in most of the existing documents. IV. The quarto volume of Memorandums contains 395 numbered, with

¹ The volumes of the County Dublin Antiquarian Letters and Extracts have been removed to the Royal Irish Academy since August last. They have been re-bound, and were submitted to the inspection of the Members and Associates of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at that brilliant and most tasteful reunion, known as the "Conversazione," so highly creditable to the President, Members, and Officers of our National Academy, and which

must long survive amongst the pleasing recollections of all who had the delight of being present on that occasion. These and other specimen volumes of the Irish Ordnance Survey Records and Maps were objects of special interest to the many distinguished Irish and foreign visitors then and there assembled.

² This Index is in the handwriting of Eugene Curry, both in the Irish characters and their Anglicised equivalents.

50 additional unnumbered, written pages. I find, however, that a deduction of 92 pages must be allowed, as the first numbered page is 92, and the numbers afterwards follow consecutively. There are besides 15 unnumbered pages, double columns, of an Index to the Dublin Memorandums, preceding the foregoing. There are many interesting topographical notes in this volume by Dr. Petrie, and by Messrs. O'Donovan and Curry; together with maps, plans, pencil-sketches, private notes and cards, engravings, &c., referring to the County Dublin. V. The Name Books are 95 in number, and on an uniform plan with those previously described. VI. The Barony and Parish Name Book of Dublin County, a quarto volume, bound in vellum, contains 86 numbered leaves, although there is nearly double that number of pages written on: there are, besides, two pages of an Index of Dublin Parishes preceding, and referring to the subsequent pages; as also one page of 25 various authorities for the spelling of the different parish names. As usual in similar volumes, Dr. O'Donovan has settled the orthography for the Ordnance Maps; and he has, for the most part, given the Irish name in the Irish character, with its Anglicised form in English. It is also interspersed with many valuable antiquarian notes by the same learned authority. VII. The County Index to Names on the Maps is contained in one folio volume of 151 unnumbered pages, of double columns. In the first column is the name of the townland, and local object or designation, in regular alphabetical order to the end of the volume; and in the second column is the name of the parish in which it is situated, and pasted to the leaf on the same slip of paper. This arrangement is adopted for the use of references in the Ordnance Survey Office; but it differs from the former cognate volumes I have examined, as the name of the barony in which the townland or object is situated is not given. VIII. This is merely a transcript quarto volume of 57 pages, closely written, containing a list of streets, public and other buildings, alphabetically arranged, from Pettigrew and Oulton's Dublin Directory of 1845. It is unbound. IX. The Common-place Book 'S' contains only the 'Repertorium Viride Johannis Septimi Archiepiscopi, Dubliñ, agnomine Alanus.' It is a quarto volume, but most of the pages are blank. It, of course, contains most valuable ecclesiastical information, relating to the several deaneries and parishes within the Archdiocese of Dublin. There are no drawings of antiquities by professional artists for the pictorial illustration of the many interesting ruins so thickly strewn over the area of the metropolitan county. The city buildings and ancient remains are likewise neglected; but I suppose it had been imagined that because many tolerably faithful drawings and engravings of these latter have been already preserved or published, there existed no further necessity for adding to the number. To a certain extent, such an omission might be excused; but it must be regretted that copies of historic monuments and buildings had not been preserved; and it must be acknowledged, that many such there were, which have not yet been drawn or represented by engravings; whilst many have altogether disappeared under the influence of modern city *improvements*. Even the Antiquarian Letters have solely references to the county, without the walls of the city. It must be acknowledged that although many illustrated histories and works referring to the city of Dublin have been published, they are sadly defective

as authorities, both in an antiquarian and a descriptive point of view. This general complaint is, however, in process of being remedied, in an effectual manner, by a living and local historian, J. T. Gilbert, Esq., M. R. I. A., who is now preparing for the press 'A History of the City of Dublin,' in three volumes.¹ The first of these volumes has been already published, and bears on every page an impress of the most laborious research, copious information, methodical arrangement, historical accuracy, and tasteful scholarship. Nothing is wanting to render it complete, but accompanying illustrations by the engraver. To a certain extent, also, the omissions of Government have been supplied by a cheap and interesting weekly illustrated periodical, 'The Irish Literary Gazette,' so far as the metropolitan county's relics of 'olden time' are concerned; I allude to the valuable series of articles entitled 'Antiquarian Rambles in the County of Dublin,' by the talented and accomplished civil engineer, John S. Sloane, Esq. Each of these interesting papers is accompanied by a well-executed woodcut of an old church or castle, from an original drawing by the author, and is executed in a style highly creditable to native artists. Mr. Sloane has also given a series of 'Pencilings of the City of Dublin' in the same periodical, which are likewise accompanied by woodcuts after his own sketches.

"The Society will be pleased to learn, that the fact of its being resolved by Government to have the antiquities and records of the Irish Ordnance Survey Office transferred to the Library of the Royal Irish Academy does not preclude the hope that they will be ultimately published by the nation. On the contrary, I have every reason to hope and believe that the date of their publication is by no means distant, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has resolved that all the existing records bearing on British and Irish history shall see the light in a printed form; and that the funds required for their publication shall be furnished with the full concurrence of the other members of the Government. As a matter of course, the Records of the Irish Ordnance Survey Office will not be passed over; and hence the Members of the Kilkenny Archæological Society have no reason to entertain the disheartening doubts suggested by the published Proceedings for the month of September, 1857."

Mr. O'Hanlon also wrote to the Secretary suggesting the formation of an "Antiquarian Album," "to be preserved in some accessible place, or placed on the table of the Museum, accompanied with the requisite materials for writing, with the addition of dissolved gum or paste," for the insertion of cuttings from newspapers, and manuscript communications worthy of preservation as containing facts or traditions of a certain archæological interest, although not of sufficient importance to be printed in the "Journal" of the Society.

¹ This invaluable work is furnished to subscribers, carriage free, to any part of Great Britain, at the very low price of 10s. 6d. per

volume. The publishers are Messrs. Keeling and Shew, Nassau-street and Dawson-street, Dublin.

The Rev. Mr. O'Hanlon's proposition was warmly received by the Meeting, and ordered to be carried out as soon as possible.

The following descriptive particulars of primeval remains in the vicinity of Bandon were forwarded (accompanied by drawings) by T. W. Belcher, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, Royal Cork City Artillery:—

“The neighbourhood of Bandon abounds in antiquities, two of the most perfect specimens of which are the standing stones at Castlelack and Clohane. The former are situated on the summit of a very high hill, in the parish of Templemartin, about five miles from Bandon. They consist of four large stones looking N. E. and S. W., placed nearly in a right line, and each nine feet from the other;—their measurement in height and girth is as follows, viz.:—

<i>a</i> ,	.	.	.	5 feet in height, and 12 feet in girth.
<i>b</i> ,	.	.	.	5 " " 10 "
<i>c</i> ,	.	.	.	7 " " 12 "
<i>d</i> ,	.	.	.	10 " " 13 "

“The remains of a rath are to be found in an adjoining field, but no other building worthy of note is to be seen there. About two miles S. of the town, on the estate of the Earl of Bandon, are situated the pillar-stones of Clohane: like those at Castlelack, they look N. E. and S. W., but differ in several other particulars. *In situ* they form a segment of a circle whose radius is about 100 feet. The stone, which we shall designate *a*, has evidently been moved from *b*, which appears to be its former position: they measure as follows, viz.:—

<i>a</i> ,	.	.	.	7 feet 4 inches in height.
<i>c</i> ,	.	.	.	2 " 7 " "
<i>d</i> ,	.	.	.	3 " 9 " "
<i>e</i> ,	.	.	.	6 feet in height.
<i>f</i> ,	.	.	.	5 feet 3 inches in height, and 13 feet in girth.

The distances at which they stand, one from the other, are—

<i>a</i> to <i>c</i> ,	.	.	.	35 feet.
<i>c</i> „ <i>d</i> ,	.	.	.	30 "
<i>d</i> „ <i>e</i> ,	.	.	.	12 "
<i>e</i> „ <i>f</i> ,	.	.	.	19 "

The stone *a* in its fallen position is now 12 feet from *b*, its presumed base. The ground on which these remains stand is not at all so high as in the case of the Castlelack pillar-stones, and their semicircular position further distinguishes them from those first quoted, which, as we have already said, stand nearly in a right line, and are much larger both in height and girth than those at Clohane. The distances at which they stand, each from the other, may also be noticed, those at Castlelack being equidistant, while the distances between those at Clohane vary considerably.”

The following Papers were then submitted to the Meeting.